





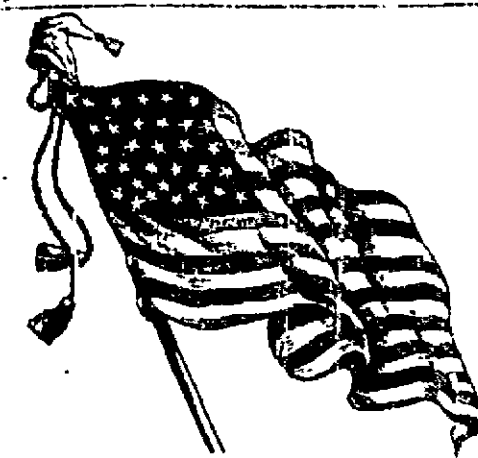




## City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 13, 1862.

## Official Paper of the City.



## Republican Nominations.

FOR SENATOR.

WM. A. LAWRENCE.

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 24th 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal citizens of the district, without regard to political faith, are invited to attend. The object of the convention is to elect delegates to the national convention, and to select a committee to prepare a platform for the party. The convention will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, on the corner of Main and Second streets. The doors will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and the convention will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The delegates will be elected by ballot, and the committee will be chosen by ballot. The convention will adjourn at 4 o'clock P. M.

Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

R. F. HOPKINS, W. M. GRISWOLD,  
LUTHER A. COLE, H. J. GILES,  
S. J. TODD, J. M. BURKES.

Dated August 6, 1862.

## Nomination of Senator.

Wm. A. Lawrence, of this city, was this afternoon nominated for senator, receiving on the first formal ballot 45 out of 67 votes cast.

The nomination is an excellent one, and will be ratified by the voters of the county. It. H. Mills, of Beloit, and Willard Merrill, of this city, were appointed delegates to the congressional convention.

## The News.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that Lee and Jackson have crossed the Potomac near Marlinsburg, and that the whole rebel army is retreating in the same direction. This is not believed at Harrisburg, but is probably true. Our army has not been heard from, but at the latest accounts had not reached Frederick. McClellan is probably taking observations from Sugar Loaf Mountain.

A dispatch, this afternoon, via Philadelphia, represents that a battle is likely to take place very soon, near Nashville, between Buell and Bragg. There has been a large concentration of federal forces there, within a few days.

Gen. Pope, while at Chicago yesterday, stated that he entertained the highest opinion of Gen. Sigel, and that he had made special mention of him in his official report. The document purporting to be his report, which has been published, is garbled and imperfect, and he did not authorize its publication.

The rebels retreated from before Cincinnati Thursday night, and in the morning not one could be found within twelve miles of the city, the scouts finding them in rapid retreat. Gen. Bragg has crossed the Cumberland, with Buell after him. He and Kirby Smith will endeavor to form a junction and whip Buell before our reinforcements reach him.

The rebel forces have been entirely withdrawn from Centerville. Holivar, Tenn., is to be evacuated, and the troops moved northward to Jackson.

Col. Lowe, commanding at Clarksville, Tenn., has suddenly left the place.

Palmyra, Mo., has been captured by three hundred rebels.

A very strong federal force is concentrating at Springfield, Mo.

The Iowa legislature has passed a bill to authorize the soldiers to vote, a general militia law, and a bill for the appointment of allotment commissioners.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Assembly, Thursday, the Speaker filled vacancies in the old committees and appointed the following special committees on the Governor's Message:

On Drafting, &c.—Messrs. Platto, Bowman, Chandler, Boyd, Field, H. S. Thomas and Stamm.

Soldier's voting.—Messrs. Vivian, Dutcher, McLean, Moore, W. E. Hanson, Bannister and Tripp.

Totantier Aid Fund.—Messrs. Beardsley, Ellis, Boyce, Butler, Taylor, Griffin and Scheltz.

Nothing of interest in the Senate.

Yesterday, there was nothing of interest in either house. A number of local bills were introduced and referred.

Gen. Pope and his staff passed through this city to day on his way to St. Paul. A large crowd assembled at the depot to see him.

Gen. Pope made a brief response to a call upon him.

It is no crime in Memphis to pass counterfeit rebel money. Nathan Levi, who was arrested on the charge of trading off eight hundred dollars of counterfeit confederate notes for two hundred and forty dollars Tennessee money, was discharged, confederate notes not being legal money.

LA PRairie.—This town yesterday chose L. L. Tracy and Henry Van Golder as delegates to the senatorial convention; Wm. H. Reed and Adelman Sheaman to the county convention; Wm. H. Stark, Wm. Schenck, Frank Wheeler and H. P. Fales to the assembly district convention.

DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—Delegates to the county convention, at Johnston: David Merrill, A. Henderson, Johnston; Guy Carter, A. O. Gifford, D. F. Carey.

W. Warner, of Shullsburg, has been appointed adjutant of the 23d regiment.

It would be carrying the joke too far, and doing injustice to a large portion of our people, to represent this address as embodying the views of the democratic Wisconsin. George B. Smith, Esq., one of the oldest and most eloquent democratic orators in the state, and Mr. R. B. Butler, Esq., who is too well known as a democrat to need any commendation, opposed it with all their powers; and Jonathan E. Arnold, a patriot, a democrat, an orator and a gentleman, put forth one of the happiest efforts protesting against the bitterness of its partisan spirit at a time when the government stood in need of the united voices and exertions of the whole people.

This convention never had its like before and probably never will have again. As one of the delegates said to the rest, not one in twenty believed in the address. But they were angry at the administration, angry that McClellan had been superseded; angry that he did not accomplish some great thing before he was superseded; angry at everybody and angry at every thing; they could not express their feelings at home and the world would not hear or heed them if they did; and they resolved to come here and have one long, loud, saucy talk and then be silent for evermore. In this unamiable state they wanted a physician who could "minister to a mind diseased;" they knew Mr. Ryan had the ability to do it; they thought he was in the mood to do it. Accordingly before the convention was organized, Mr. Eldredge, of Fond du Lac, moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions with E. G. Ryan for chairman. This was rather a left handed compliment to the presiding officer, who is ordinarily supposed to have sufficient intelligence to appoint committees; but the boys were not going to forego their treat; they wanted a "say" and they fixed it at Mr. Ryan.

So that no blunder could interfere with their designs. After the permanent organization, Mr. Eldredge renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions, with Mr. Ryan for chairman. This was carried, and Mr. Ryan presented his resolution, filling five columns in fine type in the News. Mr. Ryan called it an address; but no committee had been raised to draft an address, and the production in question should be called "Mr. Ryan's resolution to kill the democratic party." Some have suggested that there was on his part a suppressed, disguised patriotism in writing this address; that he really deprecated the existence of parties in this perilous hour, and therefore determined to destroy the only party in which he was entitled to raise his voice, or exercise his poetic powers. There are some features of the address that render this theory plausible; but upon the whole it is not certain that this is its true explanation.

The democratic party has been called by its enemies the pro-slavery party. This has been repelled as a slander by all the democrats of Wisconsin. They have said that with slavery we had nothing to do; that it was a local institution, protected in the states by the constitution; that the provisions of the constitution in relation to slavery, were a part of the compromises upon which that instrument was based; and that it was our duty to obey every provision, whether we approved or disapproved. Jefferson pronounced slavery a curse and a sin. But Mr. Ryan says:

"Nature never placed the races together. When brought together, the servitude of the inferior is the best condition of both races; a necessary evil resulting from the violation of a natural law in bringing them together. But fanaticism did not see it," &c.

Mr. Jefferson did not see it; nobody in a free state, except Mr. Ryan, ever did see it so, nor was it ever heard of in a slave state until Mr. Calhoun promulgated the infamous dogma to the astonishment of the christian world. The Spaniards have been universally execrated in history for enslaving the Indians. But, according to Mr. Ryan, this was perfectly right. The sin was in the white race coming here. "Nature never placed the races together." But when the white man had committed the sin against nature of discovering and settling upon this continent, then inhabited by an inferior race, he was perfectly justified in enslaving it. "It is the best condition for both races."

Is this democracy? Is this the creed which, if a man does not believe, he shall be driven from the face of Mr. Ryan and the whole democratic party? Mr. Ryan tells us in the outset that "it becomes us to consider the application of old principles to new conditions;" and he has set us the example with a vengeance. The most cruel and barbarous slavery ever known on earth, the slavery of the Indians by the Spaniards, is, by the doctrine of this address, justified by the doctrine of the platform of a democratic convention in a free and christian country in the last half of the nineteenth century. Did Mr. Eldredge, of Fond du Lac, and John W. Carey, Esq., of this city, both of whom voted for this address, believe in this part of it; or did they willingly vote an address they did not believe in? If this complete justification of slavery per se is an article of democratic faith, who originated it? Who has ever before advocated it? In what convention has it ever found favor, or in what democratic platform has it ever been a plank?

But a far more objectionable, because more dangerous part of the address, is its manifest apology for the rebellion; and its labored efforts to throw the blame of it upon the north. Paragraph is piled upon paragraph to show that the abolitionists are really answerable for this war; and the occasional express repudiation of the necessary inference from all its statements, cannot redeem it from any intelligent reader. A skillful lawyer, wishing to apologize for a murderer, would say, "Now, gentlemen of the jury, I do not justify my client, but you should consider the character of the offense. My client was an honest, peaceable man, pursuing his own calling, on his own premises; the deed came there; came with insulting language and menacing gestures; my client declined any discussion with him, and requested him to go; but the deceased became more rude and insolent, heaping upon my unfortunate client every kind of offensive epithet, until finally overpowered with the anger the deceased had inspired, he struck a fatal blow, a blow the law cannot justify, etc." Now read this long address and see if it is not in this spirit and of this character throughout. The trick of oratory, to pretend one thing while really accomplishing another, and exactly the reverse, is not new with Mr. Ryan. Anthony practiced the same art in his consummate oration to the Roman citizens after the death of Caesar, in which every citizen who knows how he protested that Brutus was an "honorable man," and at the same time convinced the people that he was the vilest of malefactors. Had Anthony said Brutus was a murderer, the people would not have listened to him. Mr. Ryan would not have been listened to, had he said the words the rebellion was justifiable. But both could, and both have, disguised, but perceptibly, labored to carry their hearers to a conclusion directly opposite to the point proposed. It is pretended that the object of the address is to incite the party to sustain the government; and how does it accomplish this? By laboring, laboring, laboring to show that if the north is not absolutely in the wrong, yet the south have been annoyed and worried until human nature could endure no more.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just; and this address labors to show that our quarrel is unjust; that the south have taken up arms in consequence of the triumph of a sectional party in the election of Mr. Lincoln. What more has Jeff Davis ever claimed or said?

The difference between the north and south have swollen beyond the reach of argument; a terrible exertion of physical strength must settle the question. If the south were conquered, if this rebellion were crushed out, then it would be proper to discuss what should be her treatment. But at this time, when rebel artillery is belching on the capital, the direct and only effect of such an address is to make our people doubt the justice of their cause, and thus enfeeble and unnerve the arm of the government. It is a matter of unfeigned astonishment and regret that any man could be found willing at such a time to perform this task; and it is not less astonishing that any man who has invited and urged his neighbors and friends to volunteer to fight in this war on the part of the north, should, after they had moved to the battle-field, give his voice for a formal address to be promulgated ex cathedra—tending to show that these volunteers are engaged in a war, which, to say the least of it, had been brought on by the aggressions of the north upon the south.

There are many things in the address that will make democrats wonder. But the principal thing that is so apparently unpatriotic as to strike the eye and offend the heart, is its direct and open repudiation of the last counsels of Douglas to the American people. And when a member of the convention moved to insert in the address a part of one of Mr. Douglas's great appeals to patriotism above party, the incongruity was felt to be so striking, that the mover was begged to withdraw the amendment, and save the convention that was willing to endorse Mr. Ryan from the open shame of repudiating Douglas. But it was apparent that the sentiments of both could not stand side by side in the same address; and Douglas's appeal, that for disinterested patriotism has no counterpart in American literature, that lends new charms and imparts a higher lustre to his name and character, was voted down.

Mr. Douglas said: "Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. How are we to overcome partisan antipathies in the midst of men of all parties, so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no criminations and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other as to who has been the cause of these troubles." And again: "Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in times like this."

Mr. Ryan after indulging plentifully in criminations, and discussions as to who has been the cause of these troubles," proceeds thus:

"We call upon our brethren throughout the state to organize the party for the coming election of members of congress, and of the state legislature. We call upon them to nominate as candidates tried and true democrats, on strictly party principles, inviting the support of all persons, but acting in addition with no other party or faction whatever."

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These quotations are sufficient to show that if Douglas was a patriot, this address is most unpatriotic and pernicious. No two addresses were ever more diametrically opposite. Their authors had essentially different views and purposes; and it may be left without further remarks to the people to determine which was the patriot, which loved his country, which was the best exponent of democratic duty, and which address is the safer guide out of the horrors of these "disjointed times."

Thus far we have spoken of this address as expressive of the peculiar views of its author. But there is one position not argued but assumed as a premise, the invention of which cannot be charged upon Mr. Ryan. It is this: "The constitution of the United States and the constitution of the several states, provide alike for all the exigencies of peace at home and abroad, of foreign war and domestic insurrection."

The traitor Breckinridge, shortly before joining the rebel army, maintained in the senate and in public speeches, substantially the same doctrine. And if he could have convinced others of its soundness, he probably would still have remained in the senate, and there have contributed more effectively aid to the south, than he can with his sword in the field. Mr. Yancey lately writing to the people of one of the revolted states expressed his surprise at the resources the north had at its command, and his utter astonishment and horror at the disregard shown in congress for the constitution.

This sound, better in a traitor's letter than in an address of an American democrat, convention has come to the same practical end. If the constitution does indeed provide "for all the exigencies of peace at home and abroad, of foreign war and domestic insurrection," then it is certain that the south will succeed, if we heed the constitution; and it would tend very much to discourage the north in this contest to convince them that they were daily violating the constitution they supposed they were fighting to maintain. But fortunately for us, and for all that is at stake in this controversy, the doctrine here announced can not be maintained.

The constitution is the chart of civil government; and as such provides for the raising of armies and navies, and the president shall be commander-in-chief, &c. All this is part of the machinery of the civil state. It is not very certain what is meant by "provides for all the exigencies of foreign war." The address is extremely general and oracular at this point. One of the exigencies of foreign war, placed General Scott and his army in the city of Mexico. Now it is meant that the constitution provides for such a case, and directs what Gen. Scott might or might not do in an enemy's capital? If it means anything it means this: and yet how unfounded is the assertion. The constitution nowhere directs when, where or how a battle shall be fought, or a city be taken; and if Gen. Scott had looked to it provisions, he would have found not one word applicable to the subject; or that any one has ever pretended was applicable. When our army was in Mexico, it was not under the constitution of the United States, but under the law of nations and the usages of war; and had precisely the same rights and duties as an army of Great Britain or Russia, in the same situation. The army in an enemy's country, or to quote the address, engaged in foreign war, never consults the constitution of the civil state at home; the army of a republic or of a monarchy, or of an absolute despotism, conducts its campaigns by the same code; totally unaffected by the frame of government which sent it forth. And our constitution has not pretended to regulate or control the law of nations, or to determine the usages of war, nor could it do so, if it had attempted. What then is meant by the language, "The constitution provides for all the exigencies of foreign war?" Any meaning that occurs is entirely unfounded in fact. If it is simply meant that the frame of the civil state, and its powers in mere civil matters remain the same whether engaged in war, or at peace, then this may be conceded; but the concession cannot aid the address—nor justify its deductions. It is true that during the Mexican war, congress had no power to

pass a law respecting the establishment of religion, or creating a title of nobility, more than it could in time of peace. But manifestly, this does not aid the deductions of the address. In monarchies war is declared and conducted by the executive. In the United States the legislative department alone can declare war, but the constitution does not take away from the president the prosecution or management of the war. And any attempt by congress to control the active operations of a campaign by commissioners, or otherwise, would be palpably unconstitutional. This is exclusively the duty of the executive; and that too whether the war is foreign or domestic.

It is a very artificial feature of this address—one borrowed from the methods of Mr. Calhoun—that it passes over the really debatable ground upon this subject, and without argument or discussion, assumes as premises, the very points in controversy. It is asserted, that the constitution provides for all the exigencies of war; and thence it is argued irresistibly, that the constitution is being violated in the prosecution of the war. But the premises assumed are totally denied. The great fallacy in this part of the address is at the starting point, and what is assumed with perfect confidence as an axiom. If any man were to commence an argument by assuming that the moon is made of green cheese, he would have little difficulty in proving that its presence would not illuminate the night.

But to return, if there is any meaning in this part of the address, it means that the provisions of the constitution apply to the persons against whom the war is waged, and regulate the extent to which the war may be carried, as against such persons. A few examples will put this pretence at rest. The constitution provides for instance, that no man shall be deprived of life without due process of law. Does this provision apply to the conduct of the war, and can no rebel be killed till he is first tried by a jury? Then every rebel slain on the battle field is murdered. So we may take up the provisions of the constitution one by one and show that no one of them applies or pretends to apply to the conduct of the war. War is entirely outside the constitution; the constitution makes preparation for it, but is silent as to its management. It furnishes the instrumentalities, but does not direct their use. This is as true of domestic as of foreign war. The constitution commands the President to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and gives him the army and navy for that purpose. And the President and the military and naval officers under him must of necessity, judge of the war, and prosecute it in all places till the principal object is accomplished. The power to arrest is undoubtedly as the power to kill, and is as necessary to the exercise of the war power. The power to destroy property, if necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, is of the same undoubted nature. It is worthy of notice, that in the constitution the protection of life, liberty and property are united in the same provision as follows: No person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;" and all stand upon the same footing so far as this discussion is concerned. An exercise of the war power may sweep them all away; and the constitution no more pretends to protect one than the other, as against the war power. Would it be pretended that if a spy came within the military lines, under such circumstances as are forbidden by the usages of war, that the President, or his servants, could not arrest him without a warrant? And could it make any difference that the spy, whose character was clearly ascertained, should be found in one of the loyal states? Suppose the government should be collecting at Cincinnati a large force for a particular purpose; and a soldier from the rebel army should be sent in disguise to our camps to spy out our number, condition of our troops, would there be the slightest doubt of the right and duty of the President or his military subordinates summarily to arrest such person, and subject him to military trial and punishment as a spy?

Yet the address says, in most charming generality of expression, "We deny the power of the executive to make arrests in the loyal states." \* \* \* There are federal "courts in all the states with full power and jurisdiction to punish all crimes against the United States."

Again suppose the success of a particular campaign should be found to depend upon entire secrecy, yet some newspapers in New York should persist in publishing day after day full particulars of all preparations and plans of the campaign, thus acquainting the rebels with the information necessary to render it a failure. Would any man doubt that this was, if done knowingly and wickedly, giving aid to the rebellion? Would it not under such circumstances be the duty of the president or his military agents or officers to arrest such editor, and suppress such newspaper, with artillery, if it could not otherwise be suppressed. Yet this address says, without any qualification whatever, "We deny the power of the executive to trammel the freedom of the press by the suppression of newspapers," &c.

The error of this part of the address is that it is not directed against an improper exercise of the power, but denies the power, in even a proper and absolutely necessary case, to arrest a spy in a free state, or prevent a newspaper giving information to the enemy that will render a campaign abortive. This egregious error is the more to be reprehended, that it was penned and endorsed by an eminent lawyer, who well knew the broad distinction between the exercise of a power, and the improper exercise of it in a given instance.

Manifestly the character of the offense must determine whether it be amenable to military punishment, and not the place or state where it was committed. If a soldier from the rebel army is really a spy, it can make no difference with the mode and extent of his arrest and punishment, whether the field of labor assigned him by his commander be on the north or the south side of the Ohio, at New Orleans or New York. If the act complained of be in its character a military offense, then it merits and must receive the speedy award of military law. The arresting of spies, by warrants from the courts, would be a good joke indeed. Somewhere in Burke's works he ridicules the chief justice of England for representing that he tried to suppress rebellion with affidavits. Mr. Ryan must have risen from a recent reading of Burke's works when he penned this part of his address. It is unnecessary to speak of particular instances of the exercise of this power to arrest, and to suppress newspapers, or to express any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of its exercise in particular cases, because this is not discussed in the address. The subject of discussion is the power itself, and not whether it has been improperly exercised. No power was ever lodged with any human being that might not be mistakenly exercised; but this is no argument against the existence of the power.

And every lawyer knows that wherever a power is lodged, there rests also with it the right to judge whether the proper case is presented for its exercise; this is absolutely necessary to the utility of the power. The president and his military subordinates must therefore judge, answerable to public opinion and on their consciences to their God, whether the proper case exists to make a military arrest, to batter down a fort, or to blow up a newspaper. The president must judge of the conduct of

men, and of the character of the publication, and say whether they are of a class to be proceeded against in the courts, or with bayonets. The president, for instance, must judge of the character of Mr. Ryan's address, and of this criticism of it, and if in his opinion of it either is calculated to spread discussions in the north, to such extent as to render present aid to the military operations of the south, he is as clearly authorized to deal with the author, as he would be to deal with him for doing any other act that directly aided the rebel campaign of arms. If a paper embodies abstract doctrines merely erroneous, but which cannot contribute directly or presently to aid the military operations of the enemy, but are like the address only calculated and intended to secure for its author favorable political consideration on the part of southern politicians after the war is ended, then I suppose the author should not be arrested without a warrant from the courts; but if the paper contained information or sentiments directly and presently calculated to strengthen the rebel, and paralyze the loyal army, in the field of battle, then the author should be arrested. The president must of course judge in any given instance to which class a publication belongs, and treat it accordingly. We can conceive that in a critical point of a campaign, the mere announcement on a certain day in a New York paper, that ten regiments from New England had landed in New York that morning, might give the enemy information upon which he would either fight or decline to fight, or particular time or place, and thus enable the enemy to win a victory over us, or prevent us from winning one over him. And this publication, if made for this purpose, would render the editor as guilty of treason as though he had contributed with his musket to help the rebel army to gain a victory or avoid a defeat. The prosecution of a campaign requires a great variety of efforts to ensure its success. Some must fight in the field, some must take care that provisions and ammunition are furnished to those who do fight, and others must act as spies and obtain and transmit military information. It is immaterial which one of these necessary branches of military service a man is found performing, he is equally guilty of treason; he is equally rendering present aid to the military operations of the enemy, and is equally subject to summary arrest and military trial and punishment.

There are many other equally unfounded and erroneous statements in this address, affirmed with a confidence that may well make a man who reads it wonder whether he is dreaming, or listening to a burlesque upon patriotism and democracy, but these few things may serve to illustrate the balance.

There are some occasional and shining truths, that half redress the address, such as the statement, "Unfortunately, among the noble elements of good and greatness, fanaticism emigrated to this country." If any one doubts it, let him read the address, and in considering it, it is a consolatory and conclusive evidence that the democrats of Wisconsin are sound and loyal, that go where you will in this city since its publication, you hear it spoken of only in terms of unmeasured denunciation.

While a man's opinions are kept to himself, they are his own; but when they are foisted in this way upon a great political party, as the expression of their creed and doctrines, every man who now does, or ever did call himself a democrat, is interested and authorized to protest against them.

MAT H. CARPENTER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Once in Union Passenger Depot.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

Cape Race, Sept. 12.

The steamship Edinburgh from Liverpool 33, via Queenstown, Thursday 4th, passed this point enroute to New York, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Breadstuffs market had a declining tendency. The authorities report flour has a downward tendency, partial decline 3/6d. Wheat dull and declined 6d per cental.

London, Thursday.

The London Police Society has just issued an address urging Americans to make peace. Private steamer 290 is commanded by the pirate Semmes, late of the Sumter, and is now called the Alabama.

London journals generally take gloomy view of American affairs for the federal government.

Queen Victoria has gone to Germany.

Only details, &c., of Gambaldi's capture says he was wounded in the side and arm by a bayonet, his retreat cut off and unconditional surrender inevitable. Rumor says the government contemplates sending him to America. Popular demonstrations in his favor had occurred at several places, but had been put down. The papers generally think the event must hasten the solution of the Roman question, and cause the French to withdraw from Rome.

New York, Sept. 12.

Washington correspondence of morning papers.—Citizen of Frederick, Md., who arrived here, to-day, having left after the evacuation, says the rebel force in town is estimated at 150,000 to 160,000. His own judgment places it much lower than the figures of our generals. Everything that could be applied to the use of an army had been taken by the rebels. He was paid nothing and was not offered even confederate notes by the invaders. He says that very few Marylanders joined the rebels.

Commissioner Dole, in a letter from Ft. Ripley, dated Sept. 1st, to Chief Clerk Mix, Indian Bureau, says he arrived there, Aug. 23th, with 2,000 troops, finding when he arrived about one company. He found the fort in a very poor state of defense, it never having been finished, but the troops went to work immediately and expected to have it finished the following night. On his arrival Commissioner Dole apprised Holies in the day and other chiefs that he was ready and willing to hold a council with them at that place. They answered the following day by saying they would not meet him there, and refused to name a time and place.

There seemed to be two opinions, says Commissioner Dole, in regard to these Indian troubles. One is, that the Indians are not in hostility to whites generally, but have had personal difficulty with employees of the government; and another is, that there is a wide-spread disaffection among them, and that they are taking this opportunity to strike for revenge, believing that our men have all gone to war. Officers in the land offices had to run for their lives, leaving everything behind. They are now at Fort Ripley, as also are the settlers. On their way in they were met by 30 or 40 Indians under Hole-in-the-day, who robbed them of a horse and several guns, but on provisions being given them, they allowed the party to pass. John Ross, chief of the Cherokees, had an interview with the President, this morning, with regard to the issue of his nation from the rebels. It is understood a satisfactory arrangement was made to that end. Ross and son left this afternoon for New York.

The Times' correspondent says the bark Fannie Lowrey, of Quebec, recently from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of salt, quinoline, arms, &c., was recently captured off Chesapeake.

The Herald's Hilton Head correspondent states that the gunboat Cannadine, which was sent by Admiral Dahlgren to Man of War Point for the relief of the crew of the wrecked sloop of war Adirondack, returned on the 6th inst. with the officers and crew of that vessel. They numbered in all 205. The Adirondack had been fired by the wreckers and burned to the water's edge, her splendid battery having been previously thrown overboard and buoyed. No blame is attached to commander Ganovert for this catastrophe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The government to day completed arrangements for the settlement of free colored persons in Central America. Senator Pomeroy, who will conduct the expedition, has full powers in the premises. It will start early in October with 500 emigrants. They will have agricultural implements and everything necessary for the purpose of cultivating the lands.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

The very heavy rain, this A. M., has somewhat delayed military operations, for the defense of the state. Mayor Henry has been in constant communication with the state department, and is every hour tendering them men and money. It is understood the mayor has been empowered to seize all arms in the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

The Star says, at an early hour yesterday A. M., a party of about 100 rebels, who rode out of Sugar Loaf mountain, to Frederick, Md., a point of much military importance. Some resistance was made, but overcome with the loss of not over half a dozen federal soldiers killed and wounded. It was ascertained here last night that in the course of yesterday the rebels were in force at Boonesboro, 14 miles west of Frederick.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

A gentleman who left Frederick yesterday afternoon, says that on Wednesday afternoon heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Yesterday afternoon the secessionists seemed to be very much troubled about the news, from that quarter, which was, in effect, that Gen. Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and marched down to Harper's Ferry, where he attempted to form with a view to attack Miles' force. Miles opened a marked battery upon the rebels, and they were repulsed with great slaughter. It was also reported that they took many prisoners. Before our informant left, Frederick had been nearly evacuated by the rebels.

They commenced moving off, Tuesday night, about 30



















